MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Wednesday, 3rd August 1966.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore, at One of the Clock.

Mr. SPEAKER (Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA, B.A., B.L.) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

District and Session Judges' Courts.

*Q.—135. Sri H. D. DEVE GOWDA (Holenarasipur).—

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the number of places wherein District and Session Judges' Courts have been started in the State recently ;

(*b*) the basis on which these Courts have been started ;

(*c*) the expenditure (including establishment) that would be ncurred per year for each of the above Courts ;

(*d*) the work load of each Court in a year ?

A.—Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) Six places, namely, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Hassan, Mandya and Chickmagalur.

(*b*) In view of the provisions made in the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1964, these Courts have been started.

(*c*) *Vide* Statement ' A ' appended.

(*d*) *Vide* Statement 'B ' appendeed.

(SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA)

STATEMENT 'A'

Statement showing the amount required towards pay and allowances per year in accordance with the estimates for the year 1966-67.

Sl. No.	Name of the District Court	Pay of Officer	Pay of Establishment	Dearness allowance	Other Allowances	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	District Court, Kolar ..	15,000	42,391	16,896	271	74,558
2.	Do Tumkur ..	15,960	43,085	16,902	876	76,823
3.	Do Chitradurga	14,050	38,543	15,996	816	69,405
4.	Do Mandya ..	13,200	33,300	15,084	852	62,436
5.	Do Hassan ..	13,200	33,300	15,084	..	61,584
6.	Do Chickmagalur	13,200	33,300	15,084	852	62,436

Approximate average contingent expenditure per year in a District Court :

1.	T. A.	1,000
2.	Contingencies	12,000
3.	Medical Charges	150
4.	Batta to prosecutors and witnesses	4,000
5.	Purchase of books	2,750
	Total ..	19,900

STATEMENT 'B'

Statement showing the institutions and pendency of cases in the Courts of the District and Sessions Judges at Chickmagalur, Chitradurga etc., for the year 1965 (from 1st January 1965 to 31st December 1965).

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	No. of Judges	Sessions Cases		Criminal Appeals		Civil Appeals	
			Institutions	Pendency	Institutions	Pendency	Institutions	Pendency
1	District and Sessions Court, Chickmagalur.	1	21 *(20+1)	16	23 *(14+9)	13	83 *(80+3)	83
	(The Court started from 1st November 1965).							
2	do Chitradurga	1	22	7	49	9	39	17
3	do Hassan ..	1	15	10	19	13	16	15
	(Court started from 1st November 1965).							
4	do Kolar ..	1	18	7	31	20	103	70
5	do Mandya ..	1	9	6	21	5	36	35
	(The Court started from 1st November 1965).							
6	do Tumkur ..	1	31	nil	29	6	211	59

* Received by transfer.

Sri H. D. DEVE GOWDA.—What is the work load expected of each court ?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Work load is 75 criminal appeals, 50 sessions cases.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is printed in the statement furnished along with the questions and answers.

Sri H. D. DEVE GOWDA.—What is the workload for sanctioning a district and Session Judges Court ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—He means the standard unit of work-load.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—The standard work-load normally as I submitted is : 50 sessions cases, 75 criminal appeals and 50 civil appeals. In addition, other miscellaneous work.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಡಿ. ದೇವೇಗೌಡ.—ತಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಸೆಶನ್ಸ್ ಕೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನುಮಾರು 9 ಕೇಸುಗಳು ಇವೆ, ಹಾಗೂ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಅಪೀಲ್ಸ್ 21, ಸಿವಿಲ್ 36 ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಪೊಸಿಶನ್ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ತಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—It was only for six months.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—The policy of the Government is to see that justice is meted out to people at their own places or as near as possible and to see that the litigant public is not unnecessarily put to hardship.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ತಾವು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಜನರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕಿಸಿಕೊಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಷ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಡವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಿಸಿಯೇ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಒಂದೊಂದು ಕೇಸಿಗೆ ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ತುಂಬಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯ. ಇದು ಬರೇ ಲಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಮಾಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇದನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ವಿಶಾಲವಾದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯ ಕಾಶೀಮಠ್.—ಈಗ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳು ಆರು ಇವೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೂ ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Sir, in view of the work-load in Chickmagalur, Hassan, Mandya being less than the expected work-load, do the Government consider the question of bringing toghether Chickmagalur and Hassan, Mandya and Mysore ?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—It is not possible.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—In view of the work-load being so small in these courts, in some cases there is not enough work even for six months, will the Government consider the question of tacking Mandya with Mysore and Chickmagalur with Hassan, for this purpose, in view of the financial stringency, at least till such time as our finances improve ?

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—There is no such idea with the Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆಂದಾನಯ್ಯ.— ಈಗ ಕುಣಿಗಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನರು ಕೋರ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, 40–50 ಮೈಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಿ ತುಮಕೂರಿಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕುಣಿಗಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಮುನ್ಸಿಫ್ ಕೋರ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅದು ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ.

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Sharing of Krishna and Godavari Waters.

*Q.—864. Sri GANGADHAR NAMOSHI (Gulbarga).—

Will the Chief Minister be pleased to state :—

whether the State Government held any discussions with the Government of India and the concerned Governments regarding the Sharing of Krishna and Godavari Waters ?

A.—Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—(Chief Minister).—

Yes.

SRI GANGADHAR NAMOSHI.—Sir, may I know the details of the discussion that has taken place ?

SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA.—Discussion covered a very large area. But I may say that the details of the discussion referred to the quantum of water that has to be made available, the diversion of waters of some of the rivers westwards and the necessity arising out of the scarcity conditions prevailing in the various areas.

SRI GANGADHAR NAMOSHI.—Where is the necessity for this discussion ? Is it not a fact that the distribution of water is covered by the award given by Sri Hafiz Mahamed Ibrahim, the previous Minister of the Government of India ?

SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA.—We are not quite satisfied with that award. We want more water. Finality has not been fixed as to the quantum of water that is available in the Krishna.

SRI S. M. KRISHNA.—Since the award that was made by the Union Minister for Irrigation some time back, Mysore State has been consistently putting forward their plea that the award was not based on facts and we were not satisfied with that award. Would I be right if I say that we have been steadily pushed towards seeking arbitration on the Krishna Waters ?

SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I think it is not wisdom for us to go far arbitration just now. This is a question which has to be delicated dealt with. Government think that arbitration will not yield necessary benefit.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—Has the Government been able to show them the programme of work under which water is required to be utilised and what will be the quantum of water that is required for the programme of works before Government ?